

AMBITION OF *FAUST* IN JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE IN

FAUST PLAY:

A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH



RESEARCH PAPER

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Life in this world without destination is useless. Therefore, to make our destination valuable, we should take and use all of the good opportunities in our life. We ought to have desire to reach something important in our life. For example a student should have a wish to quickly graduate from the university to pursue the aspiration hereinafter like searching nicer work. Afterwards he or she also will try again to become the best for him or her. Sometimes to reach that, we are very enthusiastic. That way possibly will deliver the positive or negative thing in our mind. For that we must choose which are good or not. But by having high enthusiasm, in a moment our ambition will be reached.

Everyone in his or her life has ambition. It makes their feeling become strong to pass the life. If we have a dream in the future, we will try to work hard and find the best ways to reach it directly, although our dreams sometimes fail. Sometimes, ambition obtains the positive and negative meaning. The ambitious person sometimes ignores their social conventions, norms, regulations, morals, and ethics. Ambition can become a negative thing when we reach the target using the wrong way, for example, ambition to kill someone because he or she is having a power, ambition to master properties because having position in factory, someone who has ambition to get revenge

for someone else because of their problem he or she will try to search various ways though he or she has to sacrifice anything, and etc. Ambition becomes positive when we use a good way, for example, everybody has the desire to become a president, police, doctor, company owner but they do not misuse that authority. Generally, working hard and studying hard are ways to show our ambition.

Ambition is an earnest desire for some type of achievement or distinction, as power, honour, fame, or wealth, and the willingness to strive for its attainment (<http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/ambition>). To make our destination valuable, we should take and use all of the good opportunities in our life. We ought to have desire to reach something important in our life.

Ambitious characteristic deals with the psychological field, especially psychological perspective. It concerns with human existence in the world and all of his mental and inner self-problems, including attempting to basic personality, representing the rational thinking, and moral or ethical province of personality. The ambitious person sometimes ignores their social conventions, norms, regulations, morals, and ethics. Ambition can become a negative thing when we reach the target using the wrong way.

There is a close relationship between psychology and literature. Literature is permanent writing that expresses and communicates thoughts, feelings, and attitudes toward life and the world (J. George 1965: 16). Meanwhile, psychology is the specific study of behaviour and the mind (Passer and Smith,

2004: 3). Therefore, it can be concluded that the object of literature and psychology includes the personality and view about life and the outside world. Functionally, psychology studies the real psyche while literature studies the imaginative psyche (Jatman in Endraswara, 2003: 97).

The performance of a play, however, is much more than an occasion for the exchange of emotions between performers and audience. A play is a work of art composed of words (like fiction and poetry), and the words, of course, remain essential. In a silent reading, the usual play consists mainly of dialogue, exchanges of speech, punctuated by stage directions (Kennedy, 1983:811-812).

It might be added that drama, in that it exists in written form and may be read, has an additional dimension: it is also literature. Like a novel or a short story, a play usually has a theme and usually introduces us to characters whose futures we care about. Like many a lyric, poem, a play often will embody suggestive objects and landscapes that provoke emotional responses (Kennedy, 1983: 812-813). One of the most popular plays is Goethe's *Faust* directed by Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe and translated by George Madison Priest will be analyzed by the writer.

A book reviews this play written originally by Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe and translated by George Madison Priest. There are 294 pages in this play. This book is a play divided into two parts and has any adventures in it. The story of *Faust* inspired a great deal of literature, music and illustration.

Goethe was born on August 28, 1749, at Frankfurt-on-Main. When Goethe returned to Frankfurt in 1771, had schemes for dramas and various literary works but no strong desire to practice law. That same year he began his first important work, the drama celebrating the sixteenth century robber-knight, Goetz von Berlichingen. In 1808 Goethe returned to work on the second part of *Faust*, and by 1832 the poem was completed. Although often interrupted the composition of *Faust* had taken Goethe almost sixty years. Shortly after its completion on March 31, Goethe died. He was buried beside Karl August in the ducal vault at Weimar, to which the remains of Schiller were also removed.

His 'Faust' (part 1, 1808; part 2, 1832) made of the story a profoundly serious yet highly ironical commentary on the diverse potentialities of Western society's cultural heritage. The play presents an immensely varied commentary which included elements of theology, philosophy, political, economy, science, aesthetics, and music and of course literature.

Goethe's *Faust* play told about an old scholar. Faust is dissatisfied and yearns to comprehend not just all knowledge, but all experience. In such a quest, Faust makes a bargain with a nihilistic spirit named Mephistopheles. The pact provides for the loss of Faust's soul in the event that Mephistopheles should provide him with any sensuous experience to his liking.

Feigning anger at having been summoned against his will, the Devil arrived in the midst of a great storm. After the winds and lightening had subsided

the Devil asked Dr. Faustus to reveal his will, to which the scholar replied that he was willing to enter into a pact.

Having reached an agreement, the pact was drawn up, and Dr. Faustus formalized it with his own blood. However, for all his fame and fortune, Dr. Faustus could not revoke the twenty-four years limit to the Devil's indenture. But in the end, God saves Faust by bringing about his purification and redemption.

Some people think that this play is good, because in the end God saves Faust in heaven by bringing about his purification and redemption. However, the way to get something is bad way that is *Faust* has cooperation with the Devil. Faust has big ambition; he wants to get everything in this world, such as wealth, properties, knowledge and also women. But he reaches all of his ambitions is used wrong way, he has cooperation with Devil.

The other side, people think this play is bad, because *Faust* has cooperation with the Devil to get something he wants. People think why the God saves him to his heaven? Although, finally all of his properties have given to the human redemption. Faust chooses his normal life as an old scholar, and forgets his evil side. He was late to realize that what he has done was wrong, because he made cooperation with Devil. Finally, Faust gave all of his properties and wealth to the human redemption and human prosperity in the world.

The researcher has several reasons to analyzing this play because this play is one of the most popular play, romantic drama and very interesting. "Goethe's *Faust*" tells an old scholar that has very big ambitions, *Faust* is

dissatisfied and yearns to comprehend not just all knowledge, but all experience. *Faust* has the big ambitions to reach what he wants. Although the way he used to reach everything is forbidden. He was accompanying with Devil named *Mephistopheles*.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is very interested in analyzing the ambition of the major character of the play. The approach which is going to be applied is a psychoanalytic approach. The researcher makes this research with the title “AMBITION OF *FAUST* IN JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE IN *FAUST* PLAY: A PSYCHOANALYTIC APPROACH”

B. Literature Review

Faust is one of Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe's best literary works. But, as far as the researcher knows, there is no researcher who had studied Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe's *Faust* before, at least in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta and Sebelas Maret University. So, this study is the first study. Further, in this study, the researcher studies Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe's *Faust* based on the psychoanalytic approach. The researcher focuses on of *Faust* as one of major characters and his ways to fulfil his ambition viewed by Psychoanalytic approach by Sigmund Freud.

C. Problem Statement

Considering the play title is *Faust* by Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe and the major character is *Faust*, so the researcher proposes the problem statement of the study how the ambition of major character is reflected in Johann Wolfgang Von Goethe's *Faust*.

D. Limitation of the Study

To carry out the study, the researcher will limit the study; the researcher tries to focus on the ambition of *Faust* viewed from Psychoanalytic approach.

E. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To analyze the play based on the structural element by finding character and characterization, setting, plot, theme (thought), style, and song and spectacle.
2. To analyze the play based on psychoanalytic perspective.

F. Benefits of the Study

The benefits of this study are as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. To give some information which can be used by the other researcher that is interested in analyzing this research
- b. To give contribution to other literary research especially in the study

2. Practical benefit

To give deeper understanding in literary field as the reference to the other researcher in analyzing this play using different perspective.

G. Research Method

The research method is broken down into four aspects: (1) object of the study (2) type of the study (3) type of the data and the data source (4) technique of the data collection (5) technique of the data analysis.

1. Object of the Study

The object of this study is *Faust* as a major character in Goethe's play.

2. Type of the Study

In analyzing the data in the play, the researcher uses the qualitative method as the type of the research. This study uses qualitative method because it does not need a statistic analysis to explore the fact. It only focuses on the analysis of technical data.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Sources

The data will be classified into two categories, primary data and secondary data. The primary data will be taken from play itself, while the

secondary data are taken from the other data, which have relation with the research, the underlying theory and other materials concern to the analysis.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The technique of collecting data using library research. The data from both primary and secondary sources are collected and recorded in a sort of document as evidence. The techniques of collecting data will be as follows:

The method will be used by the researcher for collecting the data is library research, the techniques are as follows:

- a. Reading the play several times, until the researcher gets an adequate information or data to be analyzed
- b. Reading some other resources related to the play
- c. Giving marks to the particular parts, which are considered important for the analysis
- d. Taking notes for the important parts both in primary and secondary sources in data cards
- e. Classifying the data into categories and develop them into a good unit

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In this research the technique that will be used to analyze the data is descriptive analysis technique. The researcher will describe the structural elements of the play with psychoanalysis. The collected data will be interpreted

and analyzed in detail through psychoanalysis of literature in this case by showing the influence of *Faust's* ambition in Faust play: psychoanalytic perspective. Then drawing conclusion based on the analysis.

H. Paper Organization

To make it easy to understand, the researcher arranges the research paper into five chapters. The *first chapter* introduction that consists of the background of the study, literary review, problem statement, and the object of the study, benefit of the study, theoretical approach, research method, and paper organization. The *second chapter* presents with underlying theory explaining Psychoanalytic to analyze the play. The researcher presents the underlying theory, which consists of the notion of Psychoanalytic perspective, the system of personality and theoretical application. The *third chapter* presents structural element and discussion of the *Faust* play by Johan Wolfgang Von Goethe. The *fourth chapter* presents the analysis the psychoanalytic by Sigmund Freud toward the major character of the play. The *fifth chapter* presents conclusion and suggestion of the research.